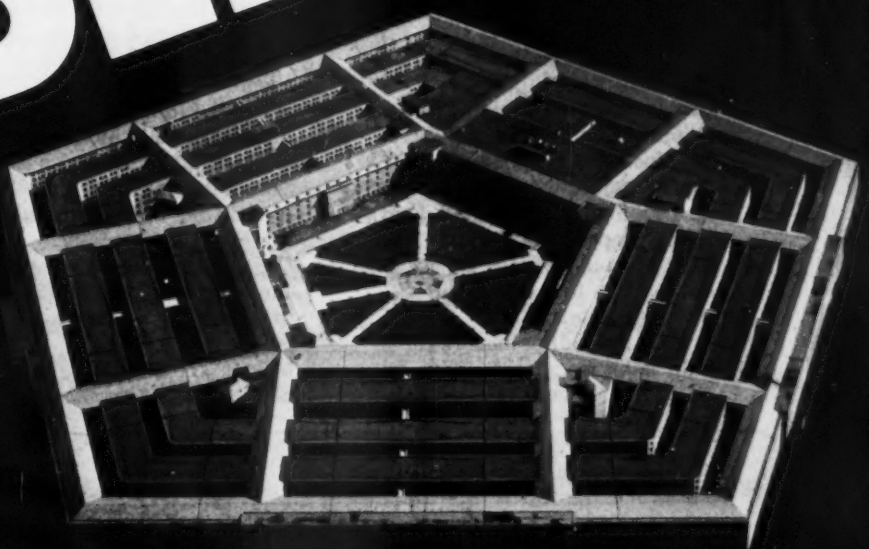
COMMANDERS DIGEST
VOL. 18, NO. 5 / JULY 31, 1975

The Organization Of Department of DEFENSE



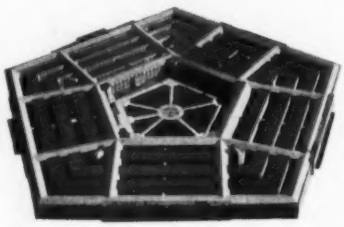
CREATION AND AUTHORITY The Department of Defense is the successor agency to the National Military Establishment created by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495). It was established as an executive department of the Government by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 578; 5 U.S.C. 101), with the Secretary of Defense as its head. Since that time, major amendments were made to the act by Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953 (67 Stat. 638), which became effective June 30, 1953, and the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 514), approved August 6, 1958.

PURPOSE The Department of Defense was created as part of a comprehensive program designed to provide for the security of the United States through the establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government concerned with national security.

ORGANIZATION The Department of Defense includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments and the Military Services within those departments, the unified and specified commands, and such other agencies as the Secretary of Defense establishes to meet specific requirements.

1. In providing immediate staff assistance and advice to the Secretary of Defense, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, though separately identified and organized, function in full coordination and cooperation.

a. The Office of the Secretary of Defense includes the offices of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, nine Assistant Secretaries of Defense, the General Counsel and such other staff offices as the Secretary of Defense establishes to assist him in carrying out his duties and responsibilities. The heads of these offices are civilian staff advisers to the Secretary for such functions as he assigns to them.



The Pentagon

b. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the Secretary of Defense as well as the President and the National Security Council. Each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other than the Chairman, is the senior military officer of his respective Service and is responsible for keeping the Secretary of his Military Department fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

2. Each Military Department (the Department of the Navy includes naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps) is separately organized under its own Secretary and functions under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of a Military Department is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation of his department as well as its efficiency. Orders to the Military Departments are issued through the Secretaries of these departments, or their designees, by the Secretary of Defense or under authority specifically delegated in writing by the Secretary of Defense or provided by law.

3. Commanders of unified and specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense for the accomplishments of the military missions assigned to them. The chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense and through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the commanders of unified and specified commands. Orders to such commanders are issued by the President or the Secretary of Defense, or by the Joint Chiefs of Staff by authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense. These commanders have full operational command over all forces assigned to them.

The organization of the Department of Defense is shown in the chart on pages 8 and 9.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense.

Administration

The Department of Defense is administered by the Secretary of Defense who is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the Department of Defense. Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the Secretary of Defense exercises direction, authority, and control over the Department of Defense. He is appointed from civil life by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He is assisted in the administration of the Department by a Deputy Secretary of Defense who acts for, and exercises the powers of, the Secretary of Defense and is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the activities of the Department of Defense as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Financial Management

This functional area includes advice and assistance to the Defense components in the performance of the Secretary's programming, budgetary, and fiscal functions and organizational and administrative matters pertaining to these functions and the provision for the design and installation of resource management systems throughout the Department of Defense. Resource management information is collected, analyzed, and reported for the Office of Management and Budget, the Congress, the General Accounting Office, and other agencies outside the Department of Defense. Supervision, direction and review of the preparation and execution of the Defense budget is provided and services pertaining to automatic data processing and central data services are administered.

Health and Environment

Department of Defense health and sanitation matters include the care and treatment of patients, preventive medicine, clinical investigations, hospitals and related health facilities, medical materiel, nutrition, drug and alcohol abuse control, and health personnel and the procurement, education and training, and retention of such personnel. The Department coordinates environmental quality matters of concern to it.

Installations and Logistics

This functional area includes responsibility for timely and acceptable delivery of approved weapon systems, subsystems, munitions and equipment, and support integral to their effective operation as needed to support present and planned requirements of U.S. Forces and U.S. materiel commitments to other nations. In this connection, full support is provided to the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council (DSARC). The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) is a principal member and Chairman of the DSARC when production and support issues are being considered.

It also includes policy and support for the effective and efficient operation of all noncombatant logistics activities of the Department including procurement, production, supply, installations, military construction, real property, facilities, housing, maintenance, transportation, distribution, support, disposal of real and personal property and related logistics services. Other responsibilities are the DoD Energy Program, small business matters, assistance to communities affected

by Defense realignments and closures, policies dealing with competition with private enterprise, international civil emergency planning and international logistics programs.

Intelligence

This area provides for the management of intelligence resources, programs and activities, including those for intelligence, warning, reconnaissance and other related areas that may be assigned by the Secretary of Defense. It includes oversight of intelligence, equipment, systems, and activities organic to the military forces or units.

International Security Affairs

Department of Defense participation in National Security Council affairs includes the development and coordination of Defense positions, policies, plans, and procedures in the field of international politico-military and foreign economic affairs, including arms control and disarmament, of interest to the Department of Defense and with respect to the negotiating and the monitoring of agreements with foreign governments and international organizations on military facilities, operating rights, status of forces, and other international politico-military matters. Policy guidance, as appropriate, is provided to Defense representatives on United States Missions and at international organizations and conferences and to the Security Assistance Program and other activities of interest to the Department of Defense under the Mutual Security Program.

Legislative Affairs

This area includes maintenance of direct liaison with the Congress, the Executive Office of the President and other Government agencies with regard to legislative investigations and other pertinent matters affecting the relations of the Department of Defense with the Congress; advice and assistance to the Secretary of Defense and other officials of the Department on congressional aspects of departmental policies, plans and programs; coordination of departmental actions relating to congressional consideration of the legislative program of the Department; coordination of the development, clearance, and furnishing of information in response to requests received in the Office of the Secretary of Defense from members of the Congress and the committees of the Congress and their staffs; and the arrangements for witnesses from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense agencies, and the Military Departments at congressional hearings on defense matters.

Manpower and Reserve Affairs

This area includes the fields of manpower and personnel plans, policy and management; manpower requirements; military and civilian compensation, including retired pay; reserve component and Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) affairs; education and individual training; Armed Forces Information Program, including American Forces Radio and Television, and Armed Forces newspapers and civilian enterprise publications; civil rights and equal opportunity; religious, morale, and welfare matters; per diem, travel, and transportation allowances; and voting assistance.

Within the broad scope of the Department of Defense mission lies the personal touch for the individual. Voting, the Guard & Reserve employer support program, equal opportunity and providing DoD policy information through Commander Digest are part of the mission of Manpower and Reserve Affairs. The Freedom of Information Act is administered by the Public Affairs office.

Program Analysis and Evaluation

This area formulates for the Secretary of Defense force planning, fiscal, and materiel support policy guidance upon which DoD force planning and program projections are to be based. It defines the Defense objectives, policies, and fiscal constraints to be used as the basis for force planning and for developing changes to the Defense program; analyzes and evaluates military forces, weapon systems and equipment in relation to projected threats, U.S. objectives, resource constraints, and priorities established by the Secretary of Defense. Also, its function is to identify issues and both analyze and evaluate alternative programs in terms of their

ability to meet objectives; propose, guide, monitor and evaluate studies and analyses by other DoD components; conduct or participate in special studies and analyses by other DoD components; conduct or participate in special studies as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Public Affairs

This area includes Defense public information activities, community relations, and programs in compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 522). Liaison is maintained with and assistance is provided to information media and national and civic organizations with respect to matters relating to activities of the Department of Defense. Approvals are required for military participation in public exhibitions, demonstrations, and ceremonies of national or international significance. Security review, under the provisions of Executive Order 11652 of March 8, 1972, is accomplished for all material for public release and publication originated by the Department of Defense, including testimony before congressional committees, or by its contractors, departmental personnel as individuals, and material submitted by sources outside the Department for such review. Also, reviews are made of official speeches, press releases, and other information originating within the Department of Defense for public release, or similar material submitted for review by other executive agencies of the Government, for conflict with established policies or programs of the Department of Defense or of the Federal Government.

Research and Engineering

This area comprises the supervision of all research, development, test and evaluation of weapons, weapon systems, and defense materiel in the Department of Defense. It also includes supervision of the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group which provides the Department with operational analyses and evaluation; and staff responsibility for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Telecomm. and Command and Control Systems

In this field, provision is made for Department of Defense telecommunications policy and the coordination of all worldwide Defense telecommunications activities, including telecommunications for command and control purposes. In the role of executive agent for the Federal Government, the Secretary of Defense provides for the management of the National Communications System.

Other Activities

These activities include: (1) policies and guidance for safeguarding classified information and activities and related personnel and physical security; (2) Department of Defense participation in the continuity of Government and military participation in civil and domestic emergencies and related emergency planning; and (3) the coordination and monitoring of atomic energy matters affecting the Department of Defense.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. They constitute the immediate military staff of the Secretary of Defense, serving in the chain of command that extends from the President to the Secretary of Defense, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the commanders of unified and specified commands. The directors of the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Defense Mapping Agency report to the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Joint Chiefs of Staff exercise primary staff supervision over the activities of the Defense Nuclear Agency.

Subject to the authority and direction of the President and the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in addition to such other duties as the President and the Secretary of Defense may direct:

1 Prepare strategic plans and provide for the strategic direction of the Armed Forces, including the direction of operations conducted by the commanders of unified and specified commands;

2 Prepare integrated plans for military mobilization and integrated logistic plans;

3 Recommend to the Secretary of Defense the establishment and force structure of unified and specified commands and the assignment to the Military Departments of responsibility for providing support to such commands;

4 Review the plans and programs of commanders of unified and specified commands;

5 Review major personnel, materiel and logistic requirements of the Armed Forces in relation to strategic and logistic plans;

6 Establish doctrines for unified operations and training and for coordination of the military education of members of the Armed Forces;

7 Provide the Secretary of Defense with statements of military requirements and strategic guidance for use in the development of budgets, foreign military aid programs, industrial mobilization plans, and programs of scientific research and development;

8 Recommend to the Secretary of Defense the assignment of primary responsibility for any function of the Armed Forces requiring such determination, and the transfer, reassignment, abolition, or consolidation of such functions; and

9 Provide the United States representation on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, and when authorized, on other military staffs, boards, councils, and missions.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; and the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. The Commandant of the Marine Corps attends meetings regularly, and he sits as a coequal of the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff when they are considering matters that directly concern the Marine Corps. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are assisted in the performance of their responsibilities by the Joint Staff and the other agencies of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Air Force Gen. George S. Brown, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

CHAIRMAN OF THE JCS The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, while holding such office, takes precedence over all other officers of the Armed Services. Besides participating as a member, the chairman serves as presiding officer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provides agenda for their meetings, and assists them in carrying on their business as promptly as practicable. He informs the Secretary of Defense of those issues upon which agreement among the Joint Chiefs of Staff has not been reached. The chairman manages the Joint

Staff and its director. In consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, he selects the Director of the Joint Staff. The appointment of officers to serve on the Joint Staff is subject to his approval.

JOINT STAFF The Joint Staff, headed by the Director of the Joint Staff, is composed of not more than 400 officers selected in approximately equal numbers from the Army, the Navy (including the Marine Corps), and the Air Force. The Joint Staff is organized into directorates concerned with personnel, operations, logistics, plans and policy, and communications-electronics.

OTHER

The other agencies of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are the Joint Secretariat, the Directorate of Administrative Services, the Assistant for Automation, the Studies, Analysis, and Gaming Agency, the Office of the Inspector General, the JCS Representative for Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the JCS Representative for Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction and the JCS Representative for Law of the Sea. Additionally, the facilities of the National Military Command System are operationally and administratively responsible to the Operations Directorate of the Joint Staff. Further organizations reporting to or through the Joint Chiefs of Staff include the U.S. Delegation, United Nations Military Staff Committee, and the U.S. Representative to the Military Committee, North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

DEFENSE AGENCIES

DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

1400 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209

Creation and Authority On March 23, 1972, by Department of Defense Directive 5105.41, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, established in 1958 as an operating research and development agency under the direction and supervision of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, was redesignated as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). DARPA is a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. Staff supervision of DARPA for the Secretary of Defense is exercised by the Director of Defense Research and Engineering who provides scientific and technical policy direction.

Activities DARPA has the responsibility to provide for the conduct of basic and applied research and development for such advanced projects as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense. In the performance of its projects, the agency utilizes the services of the Military Departments, other government agencies, private industrial and public entities, individuals, and educational or research institutions. The agency's objective is to carry advanced programs to feasibility demonstration and then transfer them to an appropriate Military Service.

DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301

Creation and Purpose The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA) was established by direction of the Secretary of Defense, and began operations on May 5, 1972 as a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Director, DCPA, reports directly to the Secretary of Defense. The mission and operation of DCPA is designed to provide an effective and viable National Civil Defense Program, in accordance with the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2251, et seq.), Executive Order 10952 of July 20, 1961 and Executive Order 11795 of July 11, 1974; and to provide planning guidance and assistance to local governments in their achievement of total disaster preparedness. DCPA guidance stresses planning for dual use of resources—to make facilities and systems serve both in the everyday routine of government services and in emergencies; or capable of being used effectively either

during peacetime or in event of nuclear attack.

Activities The function of DCPA, as set out in DoD Directive 5105.43, dated July 14, 1972, is to coordinate and provide direction to the activities of Federal, State, and local governments in the development and execution of:

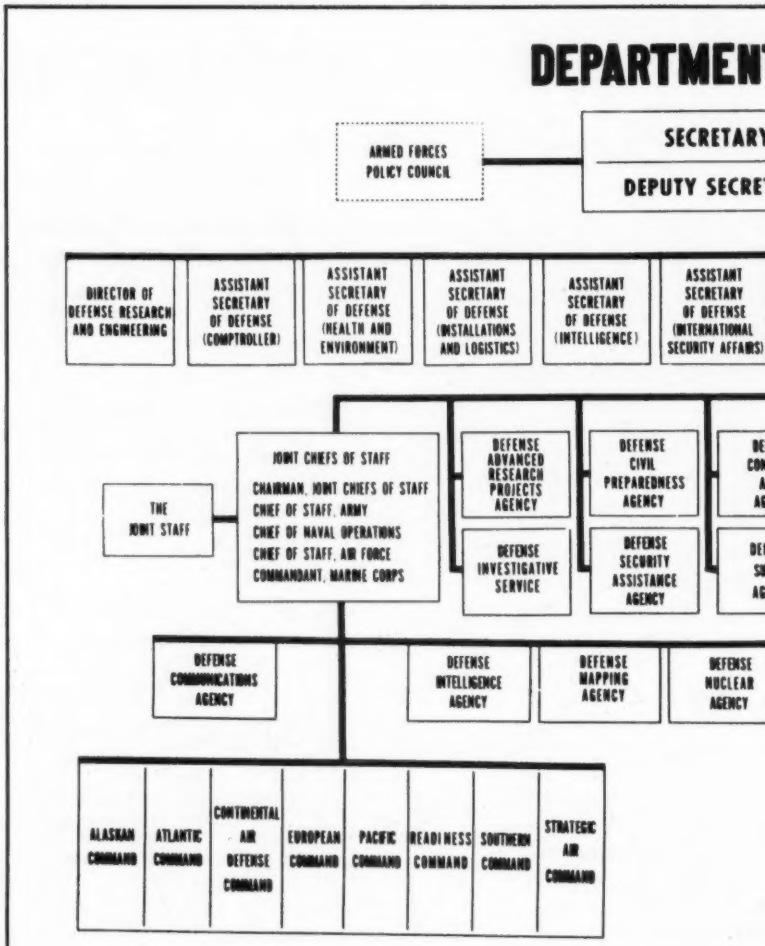
- A shelter program including evacuation and movement to shelter;
- A chemical, biological, and radiological warfare defense program;
- Steps to alert the population of enemy attack upon the United States;
- All functions pertaining to civil defense communications, including an appropriate warning network and radiological monitor reporting capability;
- Emergency assistance to State and local governments in a post-attack period;
- Protection and emergency operational capability of State and local government agencies in keeping with plans for the continuity of government;
- Programs for making financial contributions to the States for civil defense purposes;
- Efforts toward a nation-wide post-attack assessment of the nature and extent of the damage resulting from enemy attack and the surviving resources;
- Arrangements for the donation of Federal surplus property for civil defense purposes;
- Use of a civil defense communications system for warning the affected population of impending natural disasters; and
- Providing planning assistance to State and local governments in their development of natural disaster preparedness plans and capabilities.

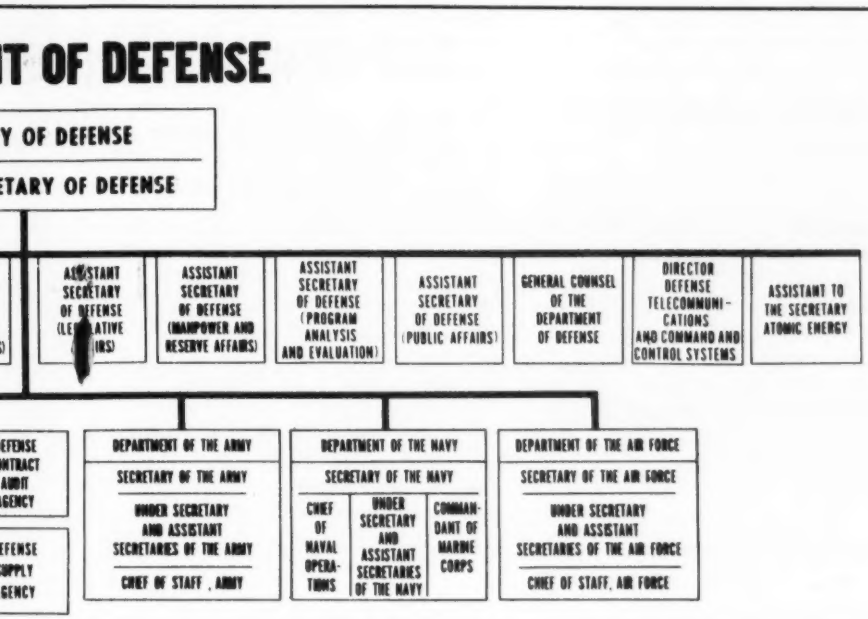
DCPA is also responsible for supporting programs including training and education, research and development, emergency public information, participation by industry and national organizations and foreign civil defense liaison.

Assistance Programs DCPA provides planning, technical training and financial assistance, and donates Federal property to State and local governments for civil preparedness purposes.

Financial assistance includes matching funds wi State and local government up to 50 per cent of the cos for, among other things:

- Constructing Emergency Operating Centers;
- Procurement of communications and warni and other emergency equipment;
- Personnel and administration costs of Sta and local civil preparednes programs;
- Student travel and per di expenses for training in civ




T OF DEFENSE
Y OF DEFENSE
ETARY OF DEFENSE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)
GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR DEFENSE TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY ATOMIC ENERGY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
UNDER SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY
CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
UNDER SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY
COMMANDANT OF MARINE CORPS
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
UNDER SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE AIR FORCE
CHIEF OF STAFF, AIR FORCE

preparedness management skills at the DCPA Staff College; and

- Education and training courses conducted by local governments for their emergency personnel.

Emergency-type equipment, such as fire and rescue trucks, communication vans, and radio systems are loaned for 5-year periods when this procedure is more economical and appropriate than cash grants.

DCPA fully funds development of Community Shelter Plans which show locations of public fallout shelters, and tell citizens where to go and what to do in a civil defense emergency; and for State government planning to incorporate civil preparedness instruction in school curricula. DCPA also funds courses for architects and engineers in shelter analysis and design techniques, educational seminars for local civil preparedness personnel, and simulated emergency operations exercises for local officials.

In actual emergencies, DCPA may loan, upon request, personnel to State and local civil preparedness organizations for liaison and operations purposes; and lend emergency generators and water purification and pumping systems from stockpiled equipment located as 15 depots throughout the United States.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

8th & South Courthouse Road, Arlington, Va. 22204

Creation and Authority The Defense Communications Agency (DCA), was established on May 12, 1960, as an agency of the Department of Defense under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Director, DCA, is responsible to the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Organization DCA is organized into a headquarters with field activities acting for the director in assigned geographical areas of responsibility. The field organization also includes the White House Communications Agency, Defense Commercial Communications Office, Defense Communications Engineering Center, National Communications System/ Defense Communications System Operations Center, National Military Command System Support Center, and the Joint Technical Support Activity.

Activities The mission of the DCA is to:

- Perform system engineering for the Defense Communications System (DCS) and ensure that the DCS is planned, improved, operated, maintained, and managed effectively, efficiently, and economically to meet the long haul, point-to-point, and switched network telecommunications requirements of the National Command Authorities (NCA), the DoD, and, as authorized and directed, other governmental agencies.
- Provide system engineering and technical support to the National Military Command System (NMCS) and the Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network (MEECN). Provide other engineering and technical support to the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS), as assigned.
- Perform system architect functions for current and

future Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM) Systems.

- Provide analytical and automated data processing (ADP) support to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and other DoD components as directed and authorized.
- Procure leased communications circuits, services, facilities, and equipment for the DoD where authorized, and for other Government agencies as directed by the Secretary of Defense. Initiate or process actions relating to regulatory and tariff matters, including rates for communications facilities leased by the DoD.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314

Creation Established pursuant to authority vested in the Secretary of Defense, the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) is an agency of the Department of Defense under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense and subject to DoD policies, directives, and instructions. The director is responsible directly to the Secretary of Defense.

Purpose The DSA mission is to:

- Provide effective and economical support to the Military Services, other DoD components, Federal civil agencies, foreign governments, and others, as authorized, for assigned materiel commodities and items of supply, logistics services directly associated with the supply management function, and other support services as directed by the Secretary of Defense;
- Provide contract

(Continued on page 12)

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Hybla Valley Federal Building, Alexandria, Va. 20305

Creation and Authority The Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) is the oldest of the Defense agencies. Its history began when the Manhattan Engineer District, or "Manhattan Project," was created in 1942. The Manhattan Engineer District was dissolved by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 which in turn established the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, January 1, 1947, redesignated the Defense Atomic Support Agency in May 1959 and renamed again the Defense Nuclear Agency on July 1, 1971. The Director, DNA, is responsible to the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Activities The DNA is responsible for consolidated management and direction for the DoD nuclear weapons, weapons effects, and nuclear weapons test program in accordance with the provisions of DoD Directive 5105.31, dated November 3, 1971. It is the central coordinating agency for the DoD with the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) on nuclear weapons effects research, nuclear weapons testing and nuclear weapon stockpile management. DNA plans, coordinates, and supervises the conduct of DoD nuclear weapons effects research and nuclear weapons effects testing including assessment of the results; provides for the construction and management of nuclear weapon effects simulation facilities as well as field experiments which simulate nuclear weapons effects phenomena using non-nuclear sources; develops, coordinates, and maintains the National Nuclear Test Readiness Program jointly with the ERDA and performs associated technical, operational and safety planning. DNA maintains overall surveillance and provides appropriate guidance, coordinations or assistance concerning nuclear weapons in DoD custody. It provides nuclear weapon stockpile information to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and nuclear warhead logistic information to authorized DoD organizations. DNA conducts technical standardization inspection of military units having responsibilities for assembling, maintaining, or storing nuclear weapons.

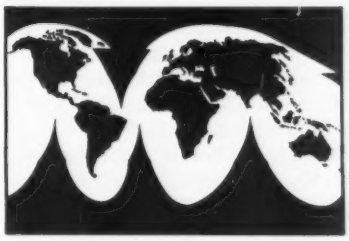
To accomplish its mission, the DNA is organized into a headquarters in Washington, D.C., a field command in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute in Bethesda, Maryland. DNA also has management responsibility for Johnston Atoll and for DoD facilities on Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific Ocean.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

U.S. Naval Observatory, Building 56, Washington, D.C. 20305

Creation The Defense Mapping Agency was established as an agency of the Department of Defense by DoD Directive 5105.40, dated January 1, 1972, under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, to operate under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The chain of command runs from the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the director.

Purpose The mission of the Defense Mapping Agency is to provide support to the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other Department of Defense components, as appropriate, on matters concerning mapping, charting and geodesy.



Activities Under its director, the Defense Mapping Agency:

- Organizes, directs, and manages the Defense Mapping Agency and its field organizations;
- Serves as program manager and coordinator of all Department of Defense mapping, charting, and geodesy resources and activities;
- Provides staff advice and assistance on mapping, charting, and geodesy matters to the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, Joint Chiefs of Staff, other Defense components, and other governmental agencies, as appropriate;
- Insures responsive support to the mapping, charting, and geodesy requirements of the Military Departments and the unified and specified commands; and
- Carries out the statutory responsibilities assigned under U.S.C. Title 10, Chapter 639, Sections 7391-7394 for providing nautical charts and marine navigation data for the use of all vessels of the United States and of navigators generally.

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

Forrestal Building, Washington, D.C. 20314

Creation and Authority The Defense Investigative Service (DIS) was established by the Secretary of Defense, effective January 1, 1972, to consolidate certain investigative activities within the Department of Defense. The DIS is chartered by DoD Directive 5105.42, dated April 18, 1972, to operate under the authority and control of the Secretary of Defense. It became operational on October 1, 1972.

Organization The DIS consists of a director, a headquarters establishment, and 14 district offices and their subordinate field offices and resident agencies located in the 50 States and Puerto Rico. Each of the 14 district offices provides supervision and support to subordinate field offices and resident agencies. Field offices are responsible for the conduct of investigations within their areas of responsibility. Resident agencies are small offices subordinate to a field office.

Purpose The DIS provides DoD components, and other U.S. Government activities when authorized by the Secretary of Defense, with a single centrally directed personnel security investigative service. The DIS also provides criminal investigative and crime prevention survey support to the Defense Supply Agency.

Activities The DIS conducts all personnel security investigations (PSIs) for DoD components, including investigation of allegations of subversive affiliations, suitability information, or hostage situation that may be required to complete the PSI. The Personnel Investigations Control Center, the National Agency Check Center and the Defense Central Index of Investigations of the Support Systems Center are operated by DIS. DIS conducts such other investigations as the Secretary of Defense may direct.

administration services to the Military Departments and other DoD components, Federal civil agencies, and when authorized, to foreign governments and others; and

• Administer the operation of DoD programs as assigned.

Organization DSA consists of a director, a deputy director, a deputy director for contract administration services, a headquarters establishment, and 26 primary level field activities and their subordinate activities. Some of the subordinate activities of the Defense Fuel Supply Center, the Defense Property Disposal Service, and the Defense Personnel Support Center operate in overseas areas. There are also a number of headquarters field extension offices which are controlled by headquarters staff elements.

Functions and Activities DSA, under the direction and operational control of the director, is responsible for the performance of the following major functions:

• Materiel management encompassing item management classification, requirements and supply control, procurement, quality and reliability assurance, industrial mobilization planning, storage, inventory, distribution, transportation, maintenance and manufacture, provisioning, technical logistics data and information, value engineering and standardization;

• Contract administration services provided in support of the Military Departments and other DoD components, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, other designated Federal and State agencies, and foreign governments;

• Technical (RDT&E) report services;

• Administering assigned DoD programs including the DoD Coordinated Procurement Program, Federal Catalog System, DoD Excess, Surplus, and Foreign Excess Personal Property Disposal Program, Defense Materiel Utilization Program, DoD Retail Interservice Support Program, Defense Contracts Compliance Program, DoD Industrial Plant Equipment Program, DoD Logistics Data Element Standardization and Management Procedures Program, DoD program for redistribution/reutilization of excess automatic data processing equipment, Defense Automatic Addressing System, administrative management of designated contractor operated information analysis centers, DoD Industrial Security Program, DoD Industrial Facilities Protection Program, Defense Precious Metals Recovery Program, Executive Agent for Defense Pacific Utilization and Redistribution Agency, and assigned logistics operations contingent to the National Civil Preparedness Program;

• Monitoring DoD supply relationships with the General Services Administration;

• Operating a Centralized Referral System for Displaced DoD Employees, Returning Overseas Career Employees and the Overseas Employment Referral Program; and

• Systems analysis and design, procedural development, and maintenance for supply and service systems as assigned by the Secretary of Defense.

DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY

Building 4, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314

Creation and Authority The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) was established by Department of Defense Directive 5105.36, dated June 9, 1965. It began operations on July 1, 1965, as a separate agency under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense.

Purpose DCAA performs all necessary contract audit functions for the Department of Defense and provides accounting and financial advisory services to all Defense components responsible for procurement and contract administration. These services are provided in connection with the negotiation, administration, and settlement of contracts and subcontracts. They include evaluating the acceptability of costs claimed or proposed by contractors and reviewing the efficiency and economy of contractor operations. Other Government agencies may request DCAA's services under appropriate arrangements.

Organization DCAA manages its operations through six regional offices responsible for approximately 350 field audit offices throughout the United States and overseas. Each region is responsible for the contract auditing function in its assigned area.

PRIMARY LEVEL FIELD ACTIVITIES

Supply Centers The six supply centers are responsible for materiel management of assigned commodities and items of supply relating to food, clothing, textiles, medical, chemical, petroleum, industrial, construction, electronics, and general items of supply. The Defense Fuel Supply Center is additionally responsible for procurement of commercial petroleum services and coal. Three of the supply centers also perform depot operations functions for assigned commodities.

Service Centers The five service centers furnish varied support services as follows:

1 The Defense Logistics Services Center is responsible for maintenance of the Federal Cataloging System records including the development and dissemination of cataloging and item intelligence data to the Military Services and other authorized customers;

2 The Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center is responsible for the DoD General Industrial Equipment Reserve, the DSA Industrial Equipment Reserve, and the National Industrial Equipment Reserve under the custody of the General Services Administration. DIPEC maintains records of all equipment in use by DoD facilities and contractors and provides specified supply support of industrial plant equipment to the Military Departments;

3 The Defense Documentation Center is responsible for the development, maintenance, and operation of the management information system in the field of scientific and technical information; acquisition, storage, announcement, retrieval, and provision of secondary distribution of scientific and technical reports; and primary distribution of foreign technical reports;

4 The DSA Administrative Support Center provides administrative support and common service functions to DSA activities within the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area;

5 The Defense Property Disposal Service is responsible for the integrated management of worldwide personal property disposal operations, including reutilization of serviceable assets, in support of the military services and other authorized customers.

Depots These activities are responsible for depot operations functions for assigned commodities.

DCASRs (Contract Administration Services Regions) The eleven DCASRs provide contract administration services including the performance of contract administration, production, quality assurance, and data and financial management activities and administration of the industrial security, contracts compliance, and small business/labor surplus programs, within the United States and such external areas as specifically authorized.

DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301

Creation and Authority The Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) was established on September 1, 1971, by the Department of Defense Directive 5105.38, dated August 11, 1971, as an agency of the Department of Defense under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense.

Purpose The purpose of DSAA is to direct, administer, and supervise the execution of approved security assistance plans and programs, such as military assistance and foreign military sales.

Organization The Director, DSAA, is also designated as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security Assistance with responsibilities in security assistance programs, and as the Secretary of the Defense Security Assistance Council which advises the Secretary of Defense on matters concerning security assistance and provides DoD coordination on such matters.

The DSAA works through and with the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group and Military Groups, worldwide.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

Vol. 18, No. 5, July 31, 1975

A publication of the Department of Defense to provide official and professional information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies, programs and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

Published weekly by the American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized.

Telephone: (202) OXford 4-5070
Autovon 224-5070

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY/ CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE

Ft. George G. Meade, Md. 20755

Creation The National Security Agency was established by Presidential directive in 1952 as a separately organized agency within DoD. In this directive, the President designated the Secretary of Defense Executive Agent for the signals intelligence and communications security activities of the Government. In 1972, the Central Security Service was established, in accordance with a Presidential memorandum, to provide a more unified cryptologic organization within DoD and appointed the Director, National Security Agency, as Chief of the Central Security Service.

Purpose The National Security Agency/Central Security Service is responsible for centralized coordination, direction, and performance of highly specialized technical functions in support of U.S. Government activities to protect U.S. communications and produce foreign intelligence information.

Activities The National Security Agency/Central Security Service has two primary missions—a communications security mission and a foreign intelligence information mission. To accomplish these missions, the director has been assigned the following responsibilities:

- Prescribing certain security principles, doctrines, and procedures for the U.S. Government;
- Organizing, operating, and managing certain activities and facilities for the production of foreign intelligence information;
- Organizing and coordinating the research and engineering activities of the U.S. Government which are in support of the agency's assigned functions; and
- Regulating certain communications in support of agency missions.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301

Creation and Authority The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established as an agency of the Department of Defense by DoD Directive 5105.21, dated August 1, 1961. DIA, under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, operates under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The chain of command runs from the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Director.

Activities Under its director, the Defense Intelligence Agency is responsible for producing and disseminating defense intelligence to satisfy the intelligence requirements of the Secretary of Defense, the JCS and major components of the DoD. It accomplishes this either by use of internal resources, through the management, control and coordination of the intelligence functions of other DoD activities, or through cooperation with other intelligence organizations.

DIA reviews and coordinates those DoD intelligence functions retained by or assigned to the Military Departments. It also develops guidance for the conduct and management of such functions for review, approval, and promulgation by the Secretary of Defense.

DIA also has the responsibility of supervising the execution of all approved plans, programs, policies, and procedures for those DoD general intelligence functions and activities for which DIA has management responsibility. It assists in obtaining the maximum economy and efficiency in the use and management of the DoD intelligence resources.

DEFENSE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

Ft. Belvoir, Va. 22060

The Defense Systems Management School (DSMS), established July 1, 1971, is a joint service educational institution operating under the direction of the DSMS Policy Guidance Council chaired by the Director, Defense Research and Engineering. It is the mission of the school to conduct advanced courses of study that will prepare selected military officers and civilian personnel for assignments in program/project management; to conduct and disseminate information concerning new methods and practices in program/project management.

The school conducts a resident course of 20 weeks' duration to educate selected intermediate-level military officers and civilian personnel in a broad spectrum of program/project

JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

Ft. Lesley J. McNair, 4th & P Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20315

The National War College, established on July 1, 1946, is a graduate-level interservice school for highly selected senior military officers and civilian career officials. The college functions under the supervision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and is the senior service school in the field of politico-military affairs.

The mission of the National War College as prescribed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff is: "To conduct a course of study of those agencies of government and those military, economic, scientific, political, psychological and social factors of power potential, which are essential parts of national security in order to enhance the preparation of selected personnel of the Armed Forces and State Department for the exercise of joint and combined high-level policy, command and staff functions and for the planning of national strategy.

University of National Defense Established

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger announced July 29, the appointment of Vice Admiral Marmaduke G. Bayne, U.S. Navy, as President, University of National Defense at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. He is presently Commandant, National War College.

The Department of Defense Committee on Excellence in Education recently recommended consolidation of the National War College and Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) under a single University of National Defense.

The committee directed that plans be developed by the end of this year for consolidation of the National War College and ICAF.

management activities through (1) formal studies, (2) simulation exercises, and (3) case studies. The school also conducts an Executive Refresher Course in Program/Project Management for senior-level managers and an Orientation in Systems Acquisition for selected generals of the Army and Air Force, flag officers of the Navy, and supergrade civilians in each of the Services and the other Department of Defense components.

Additionally, special school courses are provided from time-to-time to disseminate new concepts and methods in program/project management and to respond to the needs of the Military Departments and other Department of Defense components. Most of the courses are available to selected persons from other Federal agencies and the defense industry on a space-available basis.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES

Ft. Lesley J. McNair, 4th & P Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20315

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces is a joint, advanced level, educational institution operating under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and is the capstone of our military educational system in the management of resources for national security.

The mission of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces is to conduct graduate-level courses of study in national security, with emphasis on management of national resources under current and predicted environments. Such studies will include both national and world interrelated military, economic, political, scientific, and social factors, with the objective of enhancing the preparation of selected military officers and civilian personnel for positions of high trust in the national and international security structure.

The college conducts a resident course of 10 months' duration for 198 students, and two extension programs based on the resident course. The National Security Seminar is a two-week course presented to selected reserve officers and civilians in a number of communities throughout the country. The correspondence course on national security management is offered to regular and reserve officers and civilians who hold key positions in government or industry or may be expected to fill such positions in time of emergency.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

6917 Arlington Road,
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Established in 1972 by Public Law 92-426, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences will educate career oriented health professionals for the Military Services and, in the case of physicians, for the Public Health Service as well. The university is a separate agency of the Department of Defense, directly responsible to the Secretary of Defense (Department of Defense Directive 5105.45).

Initially, a medical school will be developed. Studies are under way to determine the desirability of incorporating other health disciplines such as nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, and allied health professions within the university structure.

Legally required to be located within 25 miles of the District of Columbia, the university campus will be built on the National Naval Medical Center reservation in Bethesda, Maryland.

The university is mandated to graduate a minimum class of 100 medical students by 1982. Plans are proceeding to enroll an initial first year class of approximately 36 students in late 1975.

Students will be selected by procedures recommended by the Board of Regents and prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. The actual selection process will be carried out by a faculty committee on admissions and will be based upon an overall appraisal of the personal and intellectual characteristics of the candidates without regard to sex, race, religion, or national origin. The students must be citizens of the United States. Inasmuch as the entering student will be a commissioned officer in one of the Uniformed Services, that person must meet the physical and personal qualifications for such a commission and must give evidence of a strong commitment to serving his country as a medical officer. The graduating medical student is required to serve a period of obligation of not less than seven years.

Relationships, as developed by the President of the University and the Surgeons General and other appropriate Federal Government agencies, will be established between the university and existing health science facilities.

The creation of the university provides the opportunity for the Military Services to:

- Recruit, educate, and retain health professionals with a career commitment to the Service,
- Provide the university staff an environment necessary for coordinating basic and clinical science research programs,
- Develop and conduct continuing education programs of lifelong professional education,
- Develop graduate level programs in all areas of health education and patient care required by the Military Services, and
- Design and experiment with models of health care delivery suited to their unique needs.

ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

Norfolk, Va. 23511

The Armed Forces Staff College, established on August 13, 1946, is a joint educational institution operating under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The college mission is the conduct of a course of study in joint and combined organization, planning, and operations, and in related aspects of national and international security, in order to prepare selected military officers for duty in all echelons of joint and combined commands. The scope of the instruction includes the characteristics, organization, and employment of the Armed Forces and the relationships of these forces to each other; principles involved in the United States unified command organization; composition and functions of joint and combined commands; strategic, tactical, logistic responsibilities of commanders; aspects of joint and combined operations, including command relationships, organization, and planning; defense management; and national and international security considerations as they affect military operations, plans and organization.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Subscription Price: $18.75 domestic per year; $4.70 additional for foreign mailing; 40 cents per single copy.
☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 211/337/T-5